Pov. Hill, Samuel J. Randall, and Others Poliver Addresses—President Cleveland Pays Tribute to His Great Predecessor— The United Democracy Aroused in Con-templation of Its Former Lender's Fame, Yesterday was the anniversary of the

birth of the late Samuel Jones Tilden, and the United Democracy of Kings county celebrated the event by a banquet that called out a fa-mous gathering of Democratic leaders and inspired all the rousing enthusiasm that was warranted by such a glorious occasion. The banquet was spread in the assembly rooms of the Academy of Music in Montague street by the Democratic Club, and three hundred men who had voted for Samuel J. Tilden and were proud of it crowded the dining hall and made the building ring when such sturdy Tilden Democrats as Gov. David B. Hill and Congressman Samuel J. Randall paid glowing

ribute to the beloved hero of the Democracy. Gov. Hill held a levee just before the dinner in the lobby outside the dining hall. A big oil painting of the Sage of Grevstone, framed in old and decked with smilax and snow-white lilies, hung upon the wall just opposite where the Governor stood to receive the cordial greetings of the Kings county Tildenites.

Judge Augustus Van Wyck presided. Upon

his right sat Gov. Hill, and Secretary Vilas was

District Attorney Ridgway got a personal ovation when he rose to read the letters of regret. That of President Cleveland was first, and its reception was remarkable in its pro-longed enthusiasm.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

President Cleveland's letter said:

"I indulge with the utmost pleasure and satisfaction the belief that this invitation is not a mere formal compilment tendered to me in fulfilment of customary propriety, but that it is an additional evidence of the genuine kindness of the neople and my political friends of Brooklyn and Kings county, which has more than once during my public life been heartily manifested.

Entertaining this belief, I know that its expression will make it unnecessary for me to assure you that I would gladly accept your invitation if it were possible. I am not only certain that at your banquet I should be among true and steadisat friends, but that the occasion and its prevailing spirit cannot fall to inapire every participant with new strength and increased patriotism and courage.

"The birthday of Samuel J. Tilden is fittingly celebrated by the Democracy of Kings county, for he found there in all his efforts to reform the public service and to reinstate his party in the confidence of the American people, itrm and stanch friends nover wavering in their willing and effective support.

"Let these friends nover wavering in their willing and effective support.

"Let these friends nover mind all their fellow citizens of the patriotic and useful career of their honored and trusted leader, and let every one professing his political faith proclaim the value of his teachings.

"He taught the limitation of Federal power under the Constitution, the absolute necessity of public servants to the people, care for those who toil with their hands, a proper limitation of corporate privileges and a reform in the civil service.

"His was true Democracy, It led him to meet boldly every public issue as it arose, with his party with the contents."

he civil service.

"His was true Democracy. It led him to leet boldly every public issue as it arose, with his conception of political duty he thought never too early and never too late to give attle to vicious doctrines and corrupt prac-

battle to vicious doctrines and county battles.

"He believed that pure and sound Democracy flourished and grew in open bold, and honest championship of the interest of the people, and that it but feebly lived upon deceit, false preteness, and fear.

"And he was right. His success proved him right; and proved, too, that the American people appreciate a courageous struggle in their defence.

defence. I should certainly join yon in recalling the virtues and achievements of this fillustrious Democrat on the anniversary of his birth if, in the arrangement of the social events connected with my official life, an important one had not been appointed to take place on the evening of your banquet. This necessarily detains me here." retary Whitney's, which followed Presi-

Secretary Whitney's, which followed President Cleveland's, started another lot of enthusiastic cheers. This is the best part of it:

"No one could be thrown intimately with Mr. Tilden without recognizing his great qualities. To him more than to any other individual does the Democracy owe its restoration to public confidence after its long period of disastrous defeats. The strength and power of the Republican party was broken in 1876. It was his leadership that subordinated all other issues to the great need of reform in our national affairs. These successful contests waged upon moral issues marked a new departure in our national history. Throughout the country communities have roused up and cleaned their public affairs. Official corruption has, for the time at least, generally ceased."

The letter of Postmaster-General Don M. Dickinson, after a glowing eulogy, said:
"Now, while the memory of the patrict-prophet is yet fresh and green, while those who heard him still feel the first inspiration of that noble and cheering prophecy, its fulfillment is at hand, and the leader of whom he spoke has come, and at his high post of duty is known of all men."

Other lotters were from Secretary Endicott.

at hand, and the leader of whom he spoke has come, and at his high post of duty is known of all men."

Other letters were from Secretary Endicott. Attorney-General Garland. Senator Voorhees of Indiana, Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild. Secretary of State Frederick Cook, Attorney-General Charles F. Tabor. Senator Jehn E. Kenna, Archibaid Bliss, and the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage.

Ex-Gov. Hoadly, who was introduced as the Democrat who carried Ohio into the Democratic column, spoke to "The Day We Celebrate." He said that as long as the immortal Democracy lived, and that was forever and a day. Democrats would perpetuate the custom of keeping green the memory of its great leader and statesman, Samuel J. Tilden. It was the disciples of Tilden who had secured to New York and Brooklyn the best Mayors the two cities ever had.

Secretary Vilas spoke to the toast. "The President of the United States." He, too, was greeted with extreme enthusiasm. Early in his remarks he made use of the phrase. "I am a Domocrat." and Gov. Hill, two seats to his right, smiled, while the crowd applauded at his own favorite expression.

The ovation of the evening came when Judge Van Wyck introduced the bachelor Governor to the company. The assemblage rose to its feet and cheered and clapped its hands and made the air white with waving handkerchiels. The Governor bowed and smiled, and then spoke to this sentiment:

"The Empire State, centre of commercial, financial, manufacturing and industrial interests: protected, encouraged and fostered by a long line of fliustrious Democratic Governors."

GOV. HILL'S SPEECH.

"The State of New York is proud of the memory of Samuel J. Tilden. His administration of its public affairs was one of the most brilliant and successful in its listory. Conceding all that can appropriately be said in behalf of the good work accomplished by others who preceded or followed him in the high office which he illied, he will always be peculiarly remembered, and conspicuously characterized upon the annals of the State as its great reform Governor. When I speak of his life and public services I speak of the State itself, because they are indissolubly associated. He was born a Democrat, and it is especially gratifying that the introuid Democracy of Kings county, who were his true and faithful friends during his whole political career, should be first to inaugurate this demonstration in his honor upon this pleasant anniversary occasion.

ILLUSTRIOUS IN PHIVATE LIFE.

"It was not in public office alone that Mr. GOV. HILL'S SPRECH.

"It was not in public office alone that Mr. Tiden distinguished himself. He was illustrious even in private life. As an eminent lawyer he added renown to the bar of the State. As a business man he was noted for his devotion to houset methods. He was the soul of honor, and hated corruption of every kind. It was as a private citizen that he led his party in this State during the most critical period of its history. While Chairman of the Democratic State Committee he made his warfare upon the Tweed Iting, and destroyed it. He was a statesman of great foresight, keen discernment, and immense capacity for labor. As a wise politician he always sought to direct his party away from the pitfalls that strewed its pathway, and never inadvertepity, blindly, or obstinately placed it in a false position requiring explanation or apology.

A CONSTITUTION MAKER.

"As a member of two Constitutional Conventions he became perfectly familiar with organic law. He was twice a member of our Legislature, serving his last term in the memorable session of 1872. He was that year one of the oldest members of that body, and I was one of the youngest, and together we represented the Democracy on the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly. He stated to me on the first day of the session that his principal mission to the Legislature was to bring about the purification of the Judiciary of the city of New York. The successful impeachment and removal of corrupt Judges soon followed. While I had known hims for some years before, there then grew up between us a friendship which existed to the day of his death. We sometimes difference. I learned to respect his judgment, to listen to his counsel, and generally to follow his leadership.

THE FRIEND OF YOUNG MEN. A CONSTITUTION MAKER.

THE PRIEND OF YOUNG MEN. THE FRIEND OF YOUNG MEN.

"He was empiratically the friend of young men. He sought to induce them to take an active interest in political affairs: he endeavered to stimulate their ambitions and to promote their success. As a rosult, all over the state the young men of the party railied to his standard, and new leaders were soon developed everywhere. His influence over his trusted friends was unbounded. They believed in him. and faithfully and loyally upheld his course in all the bitter contests which followed his election to the Governorship. Speaking of his confidence in young men, he once laughingly said to one of his supporters in the interior of the State: Did you ever notice a lot of men moving logs? This is the difference—the old men grunt and the young men lift. He added: That is the reason I want to get the young Democrats on my side.

"But, notwithstanding this declaration, when political success came, he did not forget the old men who had been the faithful wheel horses of the party for years, and cheerfully accorded—the old and young alike—their full share of honors in the distribution of the legitimate rewards which can properly be bestowed for faithful party services upon honest and capable men in this free Government of ours.

"I recall the remark which he once made to

"I recall the remark which he once made to me several years ago, when he seemed interested in the candidacy for Sceaker of the United States House of Representatives of a distinguished citizen of a neighboring State, when he said: 'He is an able and an honest man. I like him—he stands by his friends."

man. I like him—he stands by his friends."

"Realizing the necessity of governing this country by parties, he did not seek fo deprecate active, intelligent, and efficient party service, but, on the contrary encouraged it. Neither did he assume to be better than his party, nor did he ever forget the obligations which he owed to it for the honors which it so worthily bestowed upon him. He appreciated the labors of those who diligently sought to inculcate the principles of Democracy, and to promote in a practical manner the success of the Democratic cause.

cal manner the success of the Democratic cause.

"I do not believe that he ever intentionally deceived or misled a political friend. He may not always have regarded it as the part of wisdom or prudence to fully explain or announce his plans and purposes, and of this he was most certainly the best judge.

"Political contests are not unlike the strife of arms. A leader, any more than a General, is not required to unfold his plan of attack or defense until he is convinced that the proper time has arrived.

"In this connection permit me to relate an incident which occurred in the spring of 1880, when there arose an increased demand that Mr. Tilden should again become a Presidential candidate. Many State Conventions were approaching, and there was great uneasiness in political circles, and some clamor that he should define his position. Other candidates were pressing forward, and their friends were impatient. At this period a certain Democratic State Senator from the rural districts visited Mr. Tilden for the purpose of ascertaining his intentions. He was friendly to him and was entitled to his confidence, if any one had such claims. The Senator frankly detailed his errand, and urged upon Mr. Tilden the propriety of at least relieving the anxiety of his friends, even if he did not desire to gratify the curiosity of his enemies. He patiently heard all that the Senator had to say, and when he had finished, Mr. Tilden quietly, and in that whisper for which he was famous, said, impressively and deliberately: 'I have never said to any one that I was not a candidate for the Presidency, and, on the other hand, I have never said to any one that I was not a candidate, and, upon the whole, I think that is the best way to leave it. The Senator departed no wiser than he came, but fully convinced that in his own good time Mr. Tilden would announce his plans to his party and to the people, and when the Cincinnati Convention assembled he sent to the delegates from the State of New York that famous letter which electrified the Convention and startled the country, wherein he declined a renomination, and boldly said that he regarded such action as 'a renunciation of rejection to the Presidency.'

HIS POSITION IN 1884.

"In 1884 there arose in some quarters a re-

HIS POSITION IN 1884.

HIS POSITION IN 1884.

"In 1884 there arose in some quarters a renewed pressure that he should be considered a candidate, and he promptly wrote to histrusted friend, the late Secretary of the Treasury, another remarkable letter (of date June 10, 1884), reiterating his inability and disinclination to reenter public life, and among other things truly said:

"Undervaluing in no wise that best gift of Hoaven—the occasion and the power sometimes bestowed upon a mere individual to communicate an impulse for good; grateful beyond all words to my fellow countrymen who would assign such a beneficent function to me—I am consoled by the reflection that neither the Democratic party nor the Republic for whose future that party is the best guaranty, is now, or ever can be, dependent upon any one man for their successful progress in the path of noble destiny."

DEMOCRACY DEPENDS ON NO ONE MAN.

"Mr. Tilden was right. While the Democ-

DEMOCRACY DEPENDS ON NO ONE MAN.

"Mr. Tilden was right. While the Democracy were naturally reluctant to part with his active leadership, they proceeded to select a new standard bearer for that campaign from this State, to whom public attention had already been favorably directed. After nearly three years of successful administration of public affairs, it is safe to assert that the Democracy and the people of the country made no mistake in their choice.

PRAISE FOR CLEVELAND. "I cheerfully reliterate what I said in substance about a year ago in this same place, that the administration of President Cleveland has been dignified, conservative, honest, and in the main satisfactory to the people of the country. There may have been differences among Democrats as to details relating to party management, and as to the entire wisdom of some matters attempted, and as to the details of some measures proposed, but such differences among friends are insvitable everywhere in government, politics, and society in general.

The prosperity and welfare of the whole people have been greatly advanced by the advent of the Democratic party to power in the nation, and we may well rely, if no serious mistakes are made, upon the continued confidence of the people. DEMOCRACY'S UNITED FRONT.

"Our Republican friends should not be deceived or misled, or be over-jubilant as to their prospects in the approaching contest. There will be no divisions among the Democracy this year. The Democratic party of the State of New York is broad and generous enough to tolerate differences of opinion as to matters not entirely essential or vital in their character. We all stand upon the National Democratic platform of 1884, and until the party makes another platform we will adhere to the principles there chuncinted as we understand them

ples there enunciated as we understand them.

THE GREATNESS OF NEW YORK.

"The State of New York takes a natural pride in all the commercial, financial, manufacturing, and industrial interests which have increased its prosperity and added to its greatness and glory. Our State is an empire in itself. With its nearly 6,000,000 of people and its 47,000 square miles of territory, the importance of its position in the sisterhood of States cannot well be overestimated. It is interested in the perpetuity of the Union. Our people desire that sectional strife should be forever hushed.

"The finest and greatest harbor in the world is within our borders, and our business citizens are substantially unanimous in demanding that it should be properly protected.

OUR COASTS MUST BE DEPENDED.

OUR COASTS MUST BE DEFENDED.

our coarra must be depended.

"We have none of us forgotten that other patriotic letter, written by Mr. Tilden, in favor of adequate coast defences. Among other things he said:

"The present time is peculiarly favorable to provide for this great national necessity, too long neglected. Not only does the surplus in the Treasury supply ample means to meet this great public want, without laying new burdens upon the people, but the work can now be done at a much lower cost than has ever before been possible. The defensive work would consist almost entirely of steel and iron. These materials can be had at an unprecedentedly low cost. A supply of machinery and of labor called into existence by a great vicissitude in the iron and steel industries offers itself to our service. We should have the satisfaction of knowing that while we were availing ourselves of the supplies, which would ordinarily be unattaizable, we were setting in motion important industries and giving employment to labor in a period of depression, with encouragement by the guarantee of work, or, perhaps, by the Government itself furnishing the slant, the inventive genius of our people would be applied to the creation of new means and improved machinery, and establishments would spring into existence capable of supplying all the national wants, and rendering us completely independent of other countries in respect to the means of capacies of supplying all the national wants, and rendering us completely independent of other countries in respect to the means of national defence.

"These suggestions would seem to be worthy of more serious consideration than they have as yet received.

WE HAVE COME TO STAY. "Permit me to remark in conclusion, that the Democratic party in the State and nation has come to stay. The fraud perpetrated upon Samuel J. Tilden and upon the Democratic party in 1876 cannot be condoned. It can only be avenged by the continued ascendency of the Democraty.

party in 1876 cannot be condoned. It can only be avenged by the continued ascendency of the Democracy.

"The country will be benefited by our rule, as our principles are essential to the maintenance of our free institutions. In the light of the great victory of 1884 and the beneficent results already secured by Democratic rule, how prophetic seem the words of the Sage of Graystone, who as early as 1874 raised the Democratic banner in the cause of reform, and uttered these inspiring words in the canvass of that year:

"And now, in your name and in the name of 500,000 voters we represent, we declare that in this great work we will tread no step backward. Come weal or come woe, we will not lower our flag. We will go forward until a political revolution shall be worked out, and the principles of Jefferson and Jackson shall rule in the administration of the federal Government. Let us never despair of our country. Actual evils can be mitigated, bad tendencies can be turned aside, the burdens of government can be diminished, productive industry will be renewed, and trugulity will repair the waste of our resources. Then shall the golden days of the republic once more return and the people become prosperous and happy."

This prophetic vision has been fulfilled. We have now entered upon the beginning of the realization of the high expectations predicted, and the victory which we shall win in

1888 will still more plainly establish the principles of our party and further advance the greatness and prosperity of the Empire State and of our common country.

SPEECH OF MR. BANDALI.

cipies of our party and further advance the greatness and prosperity of the Empire State and of our common country.

SEECH OF MR. RANDALL.

In response to the toast, "Our Country," the Hon. Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania said:

"When I received and accepted your kind invitation, conveyed to me by one of your distinguished Representatives in the House of Representatives, I came to a partial understanding with that gentleman that I was to mingle on the floor rather than to be expected to make a speech. The truth is that I came here, as it were, by natural impulse, for I felt, and I believe, in fact, I know that where any of my fellow Democrats are congregated together to pay respect to the memory of Samuel J. Tilden I shall be at home, and receive great gratification therefrom, Jappiause, I know that where any in the great of that distinguished man. Jappiause, And much, I am free to confess, of the good that I have been able to do, if I have done any, came in a large degree from his teaching; and much of the harm that I might possibly have done, was warded of by the recollection of his teaching. Jappiause, Those great principles which Jefferson fulminated, and which Andrew Jackson executed, and which Samuel J. Tilden adhered to upon all occasions, are, in my judgment, the oally principles that can continue in force in the administration of this great Republic with entire success, and with justice to the poople. Jappiause, Those within its borders more than three and a half millions of square miles, and that today the American republic stands a model fovernment for civilization. [Appiause,] we must be struck with the though that they command the universal respect of the intelligence of the world. [Applause,] we must be struck with the though that they command the universal respect of the intelligence of the world. [Applause,] we must be struck with the though that they command the universal respect of the intelligence of the world. [Applause,]

"To-day we are ahead of any other nation both in our manufactured p

their taunts. Mr. T. Dry Dollar Sullivan said:

"If it weren't for Cole we'd go over to the Senate and throw all those ellows out. What's the matter with them? There's 32 of them and 128 of us. Ain't we good for them?"

Mr. Sullivan's desire to go over to the Senate and drive the Senators out according to the rules that are provided for such occasions found many sympathizers, but the Speaker declared that he know of no parliamentary way by which that could be done.

This confined revenge to mere words, and Mr. J. Ira Platt took all the consolation out of words that he could get. He said many mean things about the Senate.

"These Senators loll back on their soft cushions and talk for the sake of the galleries," said Mr. Platt. "They are unwarrantably selfish and discourteous. Ferhaps when we have gone into the Assembly parlors and they see how much inconvenience they have put us to they may releat."

Speaker Cole came down on the floor for the first time in the session and advocated removal to the Assembly parlors until something could be done. He did not fear the stone over the Speaker's chair falling, but his regard for the members of the Assembly was too great to permit his exposing them to further danger.

Mr. Sheehan replied to the insinations that the Democrats had been gotting up the scare with the request that the Assembly was too great to permit his exposing them to further danger.

Mr. Chimborazo Burns and Mr. Bradford Rhodes, who represent the parts of Westchester county that are not peculiarly the Baid Angles own, had schemes for improving the comfort of the Assembly missed was and to make the Senate leed sahamed of itself, which they proceeded to explain. Mr. Rhodes thought that though the Assembly parlor is not large enough to hold the big desks of the Assemblymen two flam is not large enough to hold the big desks of the Assemblymen were furnished with lap boards instead of school desks. It might incite ridicule if school desks were used, and besides it would be easier to procurs in pourds, and the

BLAINE THE FAFORITE.

Leading Republicans from Six States Say he is the Choice for President.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 .- The sub-committee of he Republican National Committee, appointed to make arrangements for the Convention, met at the Grand Pacific Hotel to-day. The committee elected Mr. Clarkson Chairman.

Except Mr. Conger of Ohio, every member of the committee-whose members come from New Jersey, Iewa, Kansas, Ohio, Arkansas, Nebraska. and Texas—expressed a belief that his State favored the nomination of Blaine. Senator Sherman, Senator Alison. Robert Lin-coin, and Gen. Sheridan were the only other candidates mentioned by members of the com-mittee. Mr. Conger said: "Ohio will be for Sherman this time—a solid delegation, without doubt."

doubt."
The sentiment for Blaine is just as strong in Iowa as it ever was, said Mr. Clarkson.

The German Military Luan Bill Passed REBLIN. Feb. 9.—The passage of the Military Loan bill in the Reichstag was effected to-day without debate. Only three members, social Democrate, ep-posed the measure. A BOOM FOR PROTECTION.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS MAKE WAR ON THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

Brilliant Banquet of the Home Market Club in Boston-Sherman, McKinley, and Goff Make Long Speeches Against Low Taris, Boston, Feb. 9.—The Home Market Club gave a banquet at the Vendome to-night. It was a brilliant demonstration in the interest of protective tariff, and 500 prominent gentle-men attended. Among the invited guests present were Senator John Sherman, Congress-man McKinley of Ohio, and Congressman Goff of West Virginia. Senator Sherman had a rousing reception when he arose to speak on the tariff. He spoke for about an hour. He criticised Mr. Lowell for saying in a recent address:
"I feel myself strongly attracted to Mr.

Cleveland as the best representative of the higher type of Americanism that we have seen since Lincoln was snatched from us." Thus said Mr. Sherman. Mr. Lowell places Mr. Cleveland above Grant, the great soldier of our country; above Garfield, one of the most accomplished of

selection was in my nuture to the control of the great Republic with antire age, earlier that the great Republic with a proper to the control of the great Republic with a proper to the control of the great Republic with a proper to the control of the great Republic with a proper to the control of the great Republic with a proper to the control of th

educate our children, and pension the grand army of maimed and veteran heroes who, by their patriotism and heroism, made it possible for their country to survive. Repeal your in-ternal revenue laws and let the tariff alone, except in those cases where it is necessary to increase it. Do not destroy it. It has accom-pliance wonders, it will do more with a increase it. Do not destroy it. It has accepilished wonders; it will do more still."

THREW KISSES TO THEM ALL.

Wealthy Young Club Man Taken to Task for Too Much Effusiveness, CHICAGO, Feb. 9 .- The pretty pupils of Miss Grant's Ladies' Academy are in the habit of taking long walks with their teachers these old afternoons. One day last week they passed before the big windows of the Union Club building which faces Washington square. A fashionable young man stood there looking out, and attracted the attention of the prome-

naders. When Miss Grant had passed the naders. When Miss Grant had passed the young man made a gallant bow to her pretty retinue and then tossed innumerable kisses through the window. The young man was Ernest Smith, a son of Ferry H. Smith, who died a short time ago leaving an immense fortune. Dr. Isham had been watching the filtration, and when the girls had bassed out of view he took his fellow club man to task. Smith made a peppery retort, and the old gentleman left the club house in high dudgeon.

The next day Dr. Isham met City Comptroller Burley, who is also a member of the club, and told him how young Smith had deported himself. Burley's anger arese in an instant. The Comptroller declared Smith's conduct a disgrace to the club and an insult to the daughters of many wealthy Northside residents. Then he declared that he would have the offender expelled from the club. With this determination he had a special meeting called for this evening to pass on the question of expulsion. Young Smith and his accusers, Isham and Burley, were present.

The offender was defended by his brother. Perry H. Smith, Jr. None but members of the club was permitted at the trial. At 10 o'clock the investigation was still in progress. Burley was making a flery speech, his voice being so loud at times as to be heard in the corridor. In one of his bursts of oratory the old gentleman said:

"If this 'ere club is going to make an ass of itself by flapping its cars at overything it admires, then I, for one, am in favor of shutting up shop and attending strictly to business."

Young Smith is about 23 years old. He is very popular, and is worth a quarter of a million or more.

After Mr. Burley had finished his address the club refessed to consider the charges. young man made a gallant bow to her pretty

lion or more.

After Mr. Burley had finished his address the club refused to consider the charges. A member of the club said late to-night that Miss Grant had appended to the Executive Committee of the club to expel Smith.

DUFFY BESTS M'GINTY.

A Fight for the Welter-weight Champlen-

ship of America, Boston, Feb. 9.—The long-talked-of fight between Paddy Duffy of this city and Jack Mc-Ginty of New York for the welter-weight championship of America came off to-night in the rooms of the new Albemarie Athletic Association. Duffy and McGinty had met three times before without being able to settle the question of supremacy,
The men have been in training for two weeks,
and when they entered the ring to-night each
stripped at 128 pounds. The fight was in a
sixteen-foot ring, under Blanchard's fair-play
rules.

sixteen-foot ring, under Bianchard's fair-play rules.

When time was called Duffy shot out his left three times in succession, each blow landing heavily and with telling effect on McGinty's head. From this on to the end Duffy forced the fighting, and kept McGinty on the defensive most of the time.

Just before the expectation of time in the ninth round McGinty's thumb, which compelled him to throw up the sponge.

Duffy had had the best of the fight from the start, and, in fact, did all the fighting, and the referee declared him the winner.

AN OPERATION PERFORMED UPON THE CROWN PRINCE'S THROAT.

r. Bramann Makes nu Incision in the Windpipe—The Patient Boing Well—His Difficulty in Breathing Made the Opera-tion Necessary—Latest from His Bedside,

SAN REMO, Feb. 9 .- The breathing of the Crown Prince of Germany was much worse this morning, and a telegram was sent to Prof. Bergmann at Berlin urging him to hasten his coming. It was decided by the physicians in attendance that the operation of tracheotomy would have to be performed to-day.

The doctors were doubtful whether it would

be safe to await Dr. Bergmann's arrival, and it to kill four men, were found in his Mackengia or Dr. Bergmann's hard that either Dr. Mackenzie or Dr. Bramann should perform the operation, as the Crown Prince continued to breaths with the greatest difficulty.

Dr. Bramann successfully performed the

operation of tracheotomy early in the afternoon. The patient is progressing well. Drs. Mackenzie, Hovell, Schroeder, and Krause were present during the operation on the Crown Prince's throat. Dr. Mackenzie will send a report of the operation to the Emperor which will be of a cheerful character.

The operation was performed at 3 o'clock this afternoon in a large sitting room in the Villa Zirio, which had been converted into a bedroom. Not a teaspoonful of blood was lost. At 11 o'clock to-night the Prince appeared quite easy. He is not allowed to talk. Although there are no symptoms of larynguis, he will keep in bed for some days. Dr. Mackenzie will remain here until his patient is out of danger. The principal thing necessary to guard against is bronchitis. The Crown Princess was not present at the operation. She was very anxious the whole day, but is calmer now.

The physicians are pleased with the results of the operation, and are confident of the patient's speedy recovery. The Crown Prince bore the operation bravely, and did not faint.

BERLIN. Feb. 9.—Emperor William had an interview with Count Radolinski, and the latter will start for San Remo to-night.

Dr. Bergmann has started for San Remo.

The news from San Remo has caused a profound sensation hore.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Crown Princess of Germany has sent a telegram to Queen Victoria, saying that the operation on the Crown Prince was successful, and that the patient is doing well. The Grand Duke of Hesse, in a telegram to the Prince of Wales, says that the operation was performed without difficulty and caused no pain.

Dr. G. F. Shrady, who was one of Gen. Grant's bedroom. Not a teaspoonful of blood was lost.

Dr. G. F. Shrady, who was one of Gen. Grant's physicians, said last night that the emergency which made the operation of tracheotomy necessary was probably caused by some accident in the regular course of the disease to which might be ascribed the temporary closing of the windpipe. Such occlusion, or closing of the air tube, may have been caused by nature's effort to get rid of the sloughing cartilage; or by some inflammatory complication causing a more or less rapid swelling of the lining membrane of the air tube; again, it might be due to the extension of a cancerous process. If the feeling of suffocation was due to some mechanical cause springing from the extension of the disease, the relief afforded by the operation will be only temporary; but if due simply to some inflammatory complications, it will tide the Crown Prince over a crisis, and when the parts are relieved, the breathing tube, which is inserted into the windpipe below the Adam's apple, can be removed. So long as it is in place the Crown Prince cannot speak articulately, except by closing the outer end of the tube. The operation of tracheotomy itself is common, and is not attended with any immediate danger, but affords instant relief to all the urgent symptoms of impending suffocation. Another advantage is that it gives the diseased parts absolute rest from the performance of their usual functions, as the breathing is carried on below the parts affected. Tracheotomy is sometimes the forerunner of a more radical operation for the extirpation of the dam's apple or larvax entirely. What the nature of the ulceration at work in the Crown Prince's throat is, Dr. Shrady said, it would be impossible at this distance to say. Dr. G. F. Shrady, who was one of Gen. Grant's

PRINCE WILLIAM'S SPEECH.

He Says He Wants No War Merely for the Sake of Glery.

BERLIN, Feb. 9 .- In the course of a speech at the Brandenburg dinner Prince William of Prussia said: "I know that a section of the public, especially a section abroad, imputestto me a careless

and thoughtless longing for war for the sake of

and thoughtless longing for war for the sake of glory. God preserve me from such criminal giddiness. I repudiate all such accusations with horror.

"I am a soldier. All the Brandenburgers are soldiers. I conclude with the words uttered by Prince Bismarck on Monday in the Reichstag, which showed the grand spectacle of popular representation going locked hand in hand with the Government. I adapt to Brandenburg the sentence: We Brandenburgers only fear God, and nothing else in this world."

EXCITING TIMES AT POOL Frey Refuses to Play Malone Until a Dis-

pute is Nettled. The last regular games of the continuous pool tournament in Brooklyn were played last night. Lawlor, called the Boy Wonder, who played the nineteenth game with Knight in the afternoon, but the ex

champion forfeited the game to the boy. Champion De Oro and Albert Powers of Chicago opened play in the evening in the twentieth game. Offers of \$25 to \$15 on the Cuban were not accepted. Careful and wary work by each player, with due regard to safety, made the game progress rather slowly and evenly. When the seventh frame was disposed of the score was 45 to 43 in favor of Powers. The Score was 45 to 45 in layer of Fowers. The Chicago lad secured 12 points in the seventh frame, sending his string u, to 57 against De Oro's 46 An offer of an even \$100 on the Cuban was made without finding takers. A run of 13 points for De Oro in the tenth frame, sent his score to 72 against 75 for Powers. Fine position play and a bold break, with runs of 14 and 15 in the two following frames, accumulated buttons on Powers's string until they numbered 104 against De Oro's 73. This sent the Cuban's stock below cail. At the close of the fifteenth frame the score showed 133 for Powers against 83 for De Oro. The Cuban railled in the sixteenth and seventeenth frames, adding 26 points to his string; but he fell off again in the next, making only 3 points, the score standing 148 to 117 in Powers's lavor. A clean sweep of 15 made by the Cuban in the next inning, caused the first outburst of genuine excitement of the evening. Bulbo made a miss in the twentieth frame when Powers lacked one point only to win the game. De Oro then slung his cue on the table, giving up the game. The score stood 149 for Powers, against 139 for De Oro. The score was:

Powers—7, 4, 10, 11, 10, 4, 12, 8, 8, 2, 14, 15, 10, 5, 14, 2, 12, 13, 14, 5, 10, 5, 14, 5, 10, 7-138.

The game ended at 10%, when it was anfollowing frames, accumulated buttons on

2. 1.2. 1-148.

Be 070-8, 11, 5, 4, 5, 11, 3, 7, 7, 13, 1, 0, 5, 10, 1, 13, 13, 13, 7-139.

The game ended at 10%, when it was an nounced that the last game, between Frey and Malone, would begin immediately. But Frey objected to playing until the dispute between De Oro and Malone was settled regarding the game of Tuesday night, which De Oro gave up under protest. Then a meeting was hold in a private room, while the little hall in which the games are played was packed with a crowd that jeered every person that squeezed in for three-quarters of an hour. In the mean time the matter in dispute was submitted to Frey, Manning, and Powers for arbitration. Two out of the three voted that Malone had won the game. This settled it, and Frey and Malone began play at 11%. Malcolm Ford was selected for referce.

Frey led off with with a rather bad break, sending three or four balls out. Malone falled to improve his chance. Then Frey want in and pocketed the whole frame, starring with a clean frame and a burst of applause. The favorite followed with 11 in the next frame. Malone losing one of his four points through a scratch. Frey's position and safety play, considering the rapidity of his work, was a revelation that rathed the usually cool veteran somewhat at the start. The score at the end of the fifth frame was 53 points for Frey against 20 for Malone.

Malone rablied when he began the attack on the sixth frame, boling the lifteen balls by fine work. He secured 8 points to Freys 7 in the following inning. Frey made a brilliant combination shot out of the solid nest in the eighth inning, spreading the balls so that he made as sweep of 15, sending his score up to 75, against 42, in his favor. They started in the until frame at 124, this morning, Malone getting 14 balls and Frey losing one on a scratch, the score standing 75 to 56 in favor of Frey.

Frey won by 150 to Malone's 132.

Following is the record of games won and lost:

Wen Lett.

Malone. 9 illustion. 3

The players put up a sweepstakes of \$50 each. In addition to the stakes the first man will win the chambionship and 40 per cent. of the gate money, the necond 30 per cent. the third 20 per cent. and the fourth 10 per cent. First money will amount to about \$40.

The pool match for the championship and the Grote emblem will take place to night at O'Connor's Columbia Rooms, corner Twonty-second street and Broadway. The stakes are \$150 a side, and the contestants are Alfredo de Oro and J. L. Maione. SMILING ON THE GALLOWS.

WORKING MINERS ARMED Clement Arthur Day Goes Smilingly to His Beath—His Bravado. Utica, Feb. 9 .- Clement Arthur Day was

THEY GO TO AND FROM WORK WITH RIFLES ON THEIR SHOULDERS,

nanged in Utica jail at 10:24 this morning, in President Corbin will Refuse to Treat with the presence of twenty-four citizens, including the Executive Board Until the Railroad and Miners' Strikes are Separated, minutes, his neck being broken. There was no evidence of suffication. Before he left his

READING, Feb. 9.-A coal agent who has READING. Feb. 9.—A coal agent who has just returned from a tour of the Schuylkill regions says: "It is a strange sight to see peaceable and lawabiding miners going and returning from work with muskets and gans on their shoulders. About Donaldson. Tremont, and Middle Creek this is the rule, and not the exception. Miners to whom further credit has been refused at the stores, to save their families from starving are going to work. To protect themselves they carry not only guis but horsewhins, the former for masked men cell Day declared that he had nothing further to say to the public. On his knees, in the presence of the Rev. E. Owen, his spiritual adviser, he declared himself guiltless of premeditated murcell within a week. His father de-clared that he would never be hanged. Day clapped his hands after the death war-rant had been read, and smiled. On walking but horsewhips, the former for masked men and the latter for breaker boys, who follow the over the lee in the jail yard he laughed heartily over the falls of the Sheriff, the Rev. E. Owen, a newspaper reporter, and Special Debuty Burke, exclaiming: "That's four of them." He yawned while his legs were being strapped on the scaffold. He shook hands and kissed 'scabs' with muffled drums, shouting out all sorts of insulting remarks. Hundreds of school children join the rabble, old and young women assist in the shouting. The manner in which on the scaffold. He shook hands and kissed on the scaffold. He shook hands and kissed Deputy Burke, and assisted Deputy Ballou in adjusting the rope about his neck. He smiled as the cap was drawn over his face. After his death the smile remained on his face. The body will be retained in the vault of the new Forest Cemetery, in Utica, for the present.

Day was nearly 41 years old. His crime was the murder of his paramour. Johanna Rosa Cross, on the Black River Canal, near Boonville, on June 9, 1887. Johanna Rosa Ived in Rome, where she married one Cross, but left him, returned to her mother, and there met Day. She was prevailed upon to go with Day to his father's residence at lock No. 56 on the Black River Canal, about two miles from Boonville. The younger Day had been married, but his wife died. He was a shiftless fellow, and lived from hand to mouth in different places with Josie, of whom he was extremely jealous. She wanted to return to her mother, but he opposed it, saying she would never return. A letter was received saying her mother was very sick and wished her to come at once. Day agreed to her writing to her mother in reply. The letter was written, and the two started for Boonville to mail it. When only a short distance from the lock, Day, who was walking by Josie, turned her around so that she faced him, and struck her with a butcher knife. She fell, and he continued cutting until eight distinct wounds were made. The knife once entered the heart, and at another cut ripped open the abdomen.

The only witness of the murder was Day's father. He was too far away to interfere, and, on account of old age and feebleness, was unable to do and informed the officers of the murder instead. Day ren into the woods, but soon came out and gave himself up. In interviews with him after his arrest, not a particle of regret for what he had done could be drawn from him. He has pretended to day he heavy, where it was subsequently found, and employed his father to bury the remains. This he refused to do and informed the off these men are insulted and abused is turn-ing public sentiment against the strikers, Deputy Burke, and assisted Deputy Ballou in Capt. Lamberson dispersed three bands of serenaders with torchlights, muffled drums, norns, tin pans, old coal scuttles, &c. These bands followed five men for three miles, shouting out 'seab,' &c., until they reached home, The constables, who are candidates for reelection, refuse to interfere. At Middle Creek an infurlated crowd of 200 men attacked Superintendent Maguire and his boys on their way home, and threw them into the recezing waters of the creek close to the depot. Arrests will follow. If this terrorizing continues it is probable that Middle Croek Colliery will have to be abandoned. Whenever a small train of coal cars pass up and dewn the road, hundred will stone the train and yell at the hunds."

The above are some of the more important disturbances in the coal regions for the propose of frightening the men away from the leading Company's coal mines. Otherwise there is no change. The latter leading the striking miners of the Reading Contains, and the coal regions for the residence of the leading to the striking miners of the Reading Contains, knowing full well that Mr. Cortin will also no arbitrate the two strikes. Even if they are to be separately considered, the strikes are to be separately considered, the strikes are to be separately considered, the strikes at Mahanoy this afternoon urating the enables of the work. John Lee made a strong address strike to have preference, the miners will be striked at work solidifying the weak points no matter who takes general charge of the striked in the striked of the striked in the striked of the strik

Mr. Hildreth explained to the Court that there were other claims likely to be pressed against Mapes; that he was lirst on the ground; had a verilled complaint which, in the absence of any defence or verified answer, entitled him to judgment, and said that upon securing his lien he would be willing to let Mapes keep his place open and have a chance to settle and not be sold out.

"Well. I'll adjourn the case. I don't propose to let anybody break up a man's business when he says he is sick," said the Justice. There was more parley, and then the Justice threatened to lock the lawyer up if he didn't stop talking.

On this same day Austin, Nichols & Co., who had claims against Mapes, got an attachment from the City Court and had a Sheriff's man levy on the stock. This knocked out the Merwin claim.

SUES THE COURT FOR DAMAGES.

A Suitor Wants Andrew Jackson Rogers to Pay Him \$250. J. Homer Hildreth of 291 Broadway, as attorney for S. E. Merwin & Son of New Haven, has brought suit in the City Court against Justice Andrew Jackson Rogers of the Tenth Civil District Court for \$250, for losses incurred by them in consequence of the "arbitrary and

unlawful action " of Justice Rogers in refusing to grant judgment for Merwin & Son against

John A. Mapes, their debtor. Justice Rogers has demurred that there is no cause of action,

because his acts and errors were judicial.

Mr. Hildreth had sued Mr. Mapes, a grocer.

at 140th street and Third avenue, for \$125.95, the balance of a bill due. When the case was

called Mr. Hildreth said he was ready. The

Justice said he had a letter from Mapes plead-

ing sickness and asking for an adjournment.

Mr. Hildreth explained to the Court that there

JERE DUNN HAD A BAD YEAR.

So he Sold his Stable and Ferget his Partner -Went "Broke" in Saratoga. Jere Dunn of Chicago started a stable last summer with Chickshominy, Le Clair, and Falconer. These horses were entered at Monmouth Park and at Saratoga. John G. Greene became a partner. They fell out and Greene sued for a dissolution of the partnership and a

receiver. Dunn had sold the horses to Edward McAvoy. Receiver Nealis took possession of McAvoy. Receiver Nealis took possession of them. McAvoy sued the receiver in Judge O'Brien's Court and got judgment yesterday of Dunn. Jere Dunn testified:

"The horses made about \$2,400 at Monmouth Park. Their expenses were \$2,416.89. I was short of money to transport them to Saratoga, and borrowed \$90 to pay freight. I borrowed money in Saratoga. I was short between \$600 and \$900. I sold the horses for \$1,100 to McAvoy, I needed money to pay expenses in Saratoga and to get away from there. I gave the jockey \$100 on account.

Dunn was asked what his business was.
"I usually made enough in the summer in my racing business to live in the winter without work. This was a disastrous senson."

Dan Murphy, a horse dealer, was a witness for McAvoy. He said that before he took charge of Dunn's stable he "travelled with Sullivan."
"What Sullivan? John Sullivan the price."

van."
What Sullivan? John Sullivan, the prize fighter?" No. John L. Sullivan, the boxer." Murphy answered.
It was shown that Greene was a full partner with Dunn, and that Dunn had not given him anything out of the \$1,100 be got from McAvoy.

GEN. GRUBB ELECTED COMMANDER.

The Wealthy Iron Man Wins the Long Fight in the New Jersey G. A. R. THENTON, Feb. 9 .- Gen. E. Burd Grubb was elected Commander of the New Jersey De-partment of the Grand Army of the Republic to-night. The retiring Commander, Judge John L. Wheeler, went home ill yesterday, and the 500 delegates knew that his long and bitter fight against Grubb had ended. Wheeler re-tired from the candidacy himself a few weeks ago, and put in the field for the place Capt. Charles Ewan Merritt of Mount Holly. Merritt received 377. A mighty shout went up from the velorass when the success of their favorite was announced. veterans when the success of their favorite was announced.

Joseph M. Smith of Newark was elected Senior vice - Commander: Col. John A. Wildrick of Belvidere. Junior Vice-Commander: John T. Luck, Medical Director, and the liev. D. M. Wells of Newark, Chaplain.

The Department by resolutions approved the Don Cameron One-cent-a-day Pension bill. Gen. Grubb is a man of great wealth and lives on an elegant place at Edgewater Park, a suburban town near Philadelphia. He is interested in Virginia iron mines. He won some distinction during the war, and since then has been a leader in the aristocratic City Troop of Philadelphia. He was Commander of the battallon that New Jersey sent to the Vorktown celebration, which captured the prize vase for general excellence.

Dempsey's Benefit in Tray.

TROY, Feb. 9.—Some friends of Jack Demp-Anox. Feb. 9.—Some friends of Jack Dempasey, the Nonpariel, recently decided to give him a testimonial benefit, and it occurred to night in the Troy Bicycle Club's rink. From a financial standpoint it was not a marked success, but as an exhibition of sparring and slugging it has not been excelled. There were set to between Silly liay of Athany and Mike Cashing of the two standards of the County of the Cou

A blizzard was expected here last night. If it arrived it came after The rest went to press. The prediction was that its course was to be from Garry, or some other point in the extreme Northwest, wind around the lake region, and arrive here cold enough to drop the temperature down to sero. At midnight the temperature was 12" above this point, and the wind had slowed down from 36 miles an hour to 12. GOOD-BY, HENRY GEORGE.

Dr. McGlynn Will Go It Alone, and Save orge is Practically for Cleveland Dr. McGlynn made a stir at Pythagoras Hall last night, where he started another branch Anti-Poverty Society, by referring to a reported statement of Henry George that he, George, would not run on a national ticket of

the Labor party, and saying: "Henry George has practically declared him-self for Cleveland [hisses], and some of the editorial writers on his paper, the Standard, have tried to side-track our party. We will not be side-tracked floud cheers, nor will we be a wretched bit of a tail to a Democratic kite. (Prolonged cheering.) If Cleveland is defeated we will not put crape on our hats. [Cheers and laughter.] If Henry George dees not see fit to be our candidate or support our candidate we have plenty of good material withou him. Mr. George will have to take a very humble position among us if he persists in supporting Cleveland. Now, I have opened my mind to you. If he did consent to run I doubt very much if he would get much of a showing from our party."

After the meeting Dr. McGlynn said:

"If Henry George has declared himself for Cleveland, as we are led to believe, we cannot allow ourselves to be side-tracked by him of any one else. If he has chosen his path in the coming national campaign, why, let him go his way; we will go ours." [Prolonged cheering.] If Cleveland is defeated

DETECTIVES RUSHED HIM THROUGH.

Night to Answer New York Indictments. Charles B. Franklin a Troy joweller, was arrested by New York detectives in Troy on Wednesday night, on a bench warrant issued by Judge Gildersleeve, and was brought to New York yesterday, charged with procuring about \$15,000 worth of jewelery from jeweler? dealers in this city through a false statement of his business affairs. He gave bail in \$6,000. of his business affairs. He gave bail in \$6,000.
Franklin was the junior member of Benjamin
Franklin & Son of Troy. He bought jewelery
of Fellows & Co., N. H. White, H. C. & H. Oppenheimer, Lessaner & Sondheim, Leopold
Weil & Co., Bruno & Son, and Julien Gollet on
a rose-colored statement of the firms financial condition, and recently he soid out or
transferred his interest in the firm.

Two indictments were found by the Grand
Jury against Franklin at the instance of the
jewellers' Board of Trade, and Detective Sergennt kernan of the District Attorney's office
went to Troy to arrest him. To avoid habeas
corpus proceedings Kernan waited in Troy
antil the courts were closed before he arrested
Franklin. Troy trains were not running, and
Kernan put Franklin into a sleigh and drove to
Albany, where they boarded a late train on
Wednesday night for New York.

Franklin claims that the transfer of this
property was made to satisfy a debt of his
lather amounting to \$10,000.

Dr. Prudden of this city has made an examination of the hummer with which it has been said that Mrs. Louis F. Brower of Jamaica, L. L. was assaulted. and says there is no blood on it. The presention still have all sax which was found shortly after the assemble was committed, and which has blood on it at the tone. This will now be examined, as it is claimed that its blood is that of keep, which Mr Brower had killed.

August Belmont, as owner of premises on Broadway above Fifty siath street; J. Romaine Brown, as agent for premises in West Fiftieth street; V. k. Stevenson and Leuts A hadanna, also as agents, Nathan Strauss of ill West Fifty seventh street were among a great lot of citizens who were fixed \$5.50 each marks Justice Murray's court yesterday for falling to keep the sidewalks clear of ice and show.

He Felt Into the Grave After the Coffia. Yesterday afternoon, while a body was being placed in a grave at failvary Cemetery, an unknown man, who was a spectator of the agenc, loss his balance and fell into the grave. He struck on his head on the box containing the softm, and received severe injuries. His wounds were dressed by Dr. Burnett of Long leanst City.